

Supporting the employability of students

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including selected findings from

Futuretrack stage 4: transitions into employment,
further study and other outcomes



Outline

- Can Futuretrack tell us about the nature of graduate employability today?
- Did higher education have an impact?
- Do we need a new way of thinking about graduate employabilty?



Graduate employability today



What is happening...

... to graduate unemployment?

Graduate unemployment has traditionally been very low during graduates' early careers (3 per cent).

Futuretrack graduates have joined an economy struggling to escape from recession – graduate unemployment in excess of 10 per cent.

... to graduate employment?

Much higher proportion of graduates in non-graduate jobs. 40 per cent of Futuretrack graduates are in non-graduate jobs. Ten years earlier we found 30 per cent in non-graduate jobs at this similar point in their early careers.



What is happening...

... to graduate earnings?

Comparison with a similar cohort ten years earlier shows that, at this stage in their early careers, earnings are lower relative to average earnings in the economy.

Analysis from Labour Force Survey shows that the graduate earning premium is holding up, but this applies only to those in the upper half of the earnings distribution.

... to debt on graduation?

We estimate that, by 2015, a high proportion of graduates from three year courses at English HEIs will have incurred debts of £50,000 or more.

But what KIND of job? A new way of classifying graduate employment

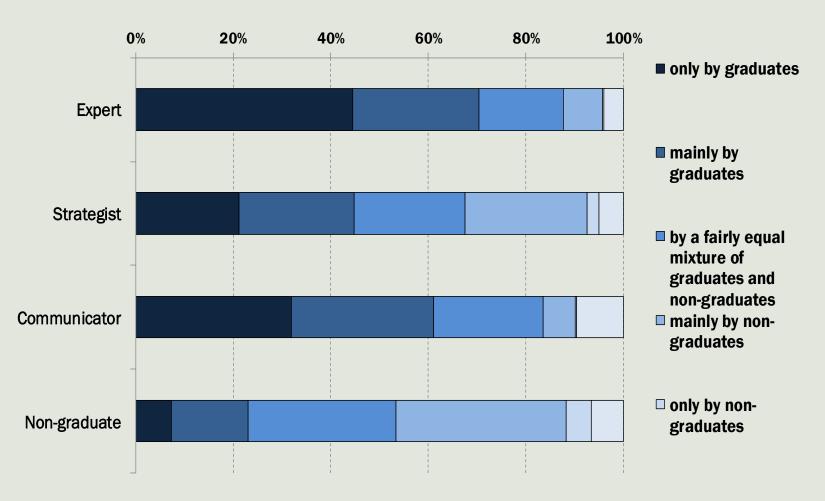
Experts: knowledge-intensive occupations that require them to draw on and use their specialist HE knowledge and skills in the course of their daily work, appointed to their jobs because of these. Examples include Chemical Scientists, Civil Engineers, Pharmacists, Solicitors, Physiotherapists, Chartered Surveyors, Airline Pilots.

Strategists are in jobs that require them to draw on and orchestrate their knowledge and/or high level skills to evaluate information, assess options, plan, make decisions and co-ordinate the contributions of others to achieve objectives. Examples: managers and directors, senior planners and strategists in the armed services, police force and other public sector areas.

Communicators require interactive skills that may be based on interpersonal skills, creative skills or high-level technological knowledge, capacity to access and manipulate information and/or an understanding of how to communicate information effectively to achieve objectives. Examples include Journalists, Actors, Conference and Exhibition Organisers, Web-design and Development Professionals and Marketing Associate Professionals.



All FT graduates in employment in Winter 2011/12 showing extent to which people in their type of job context were graduates

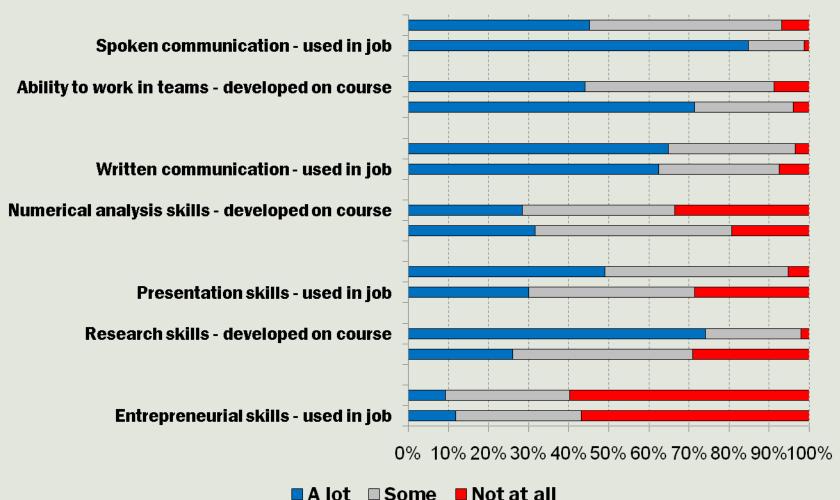




Did higher education have an impact?

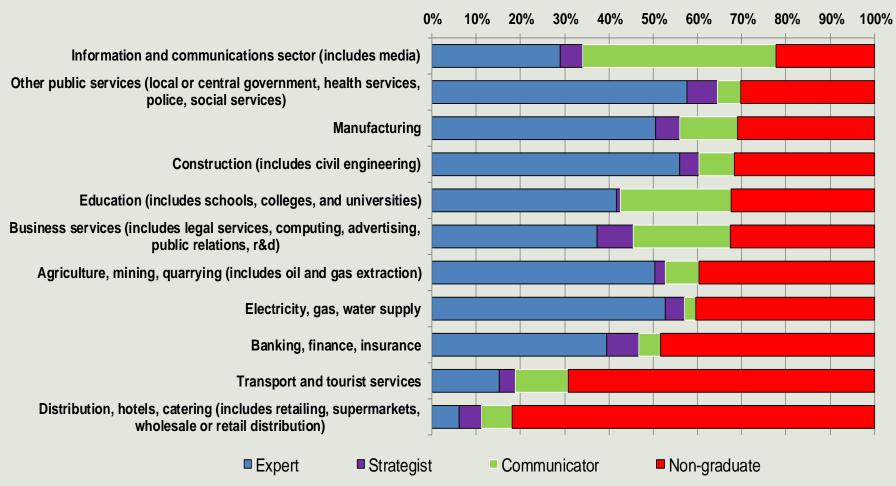


Development of skills on courses and use in current jobs, Winter 2011/12



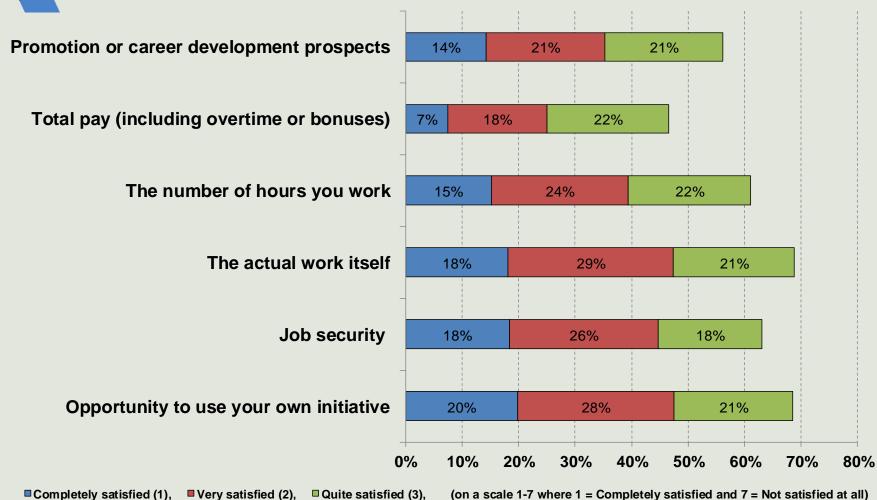


Occupational distribution of FT graduates currently in employment by broad sector



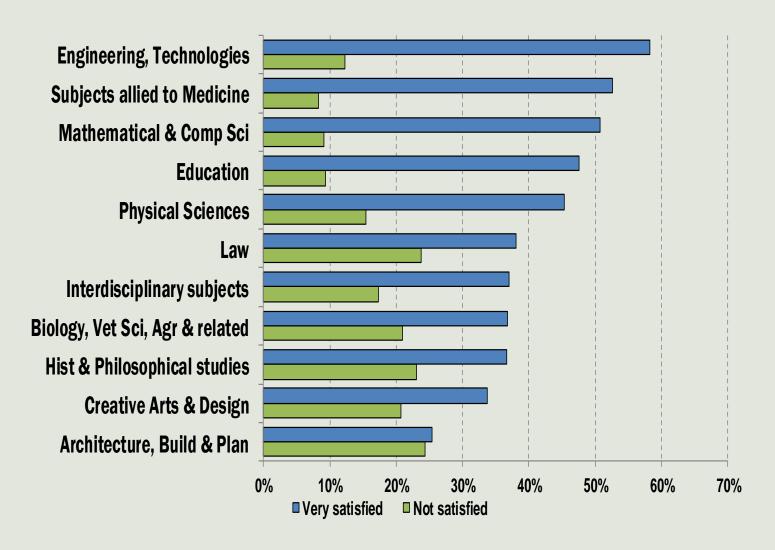


Satisfaction of graduates with...



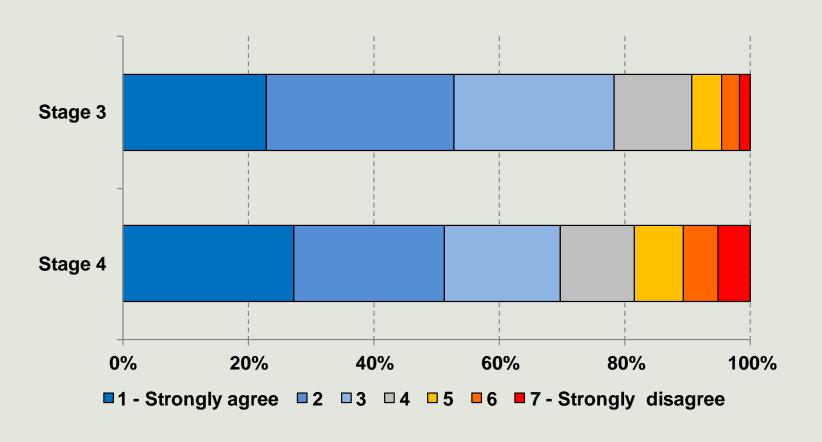


FT graduates' satisfaction with current job (Winter 2011/12) - selected subjects to show range of responses



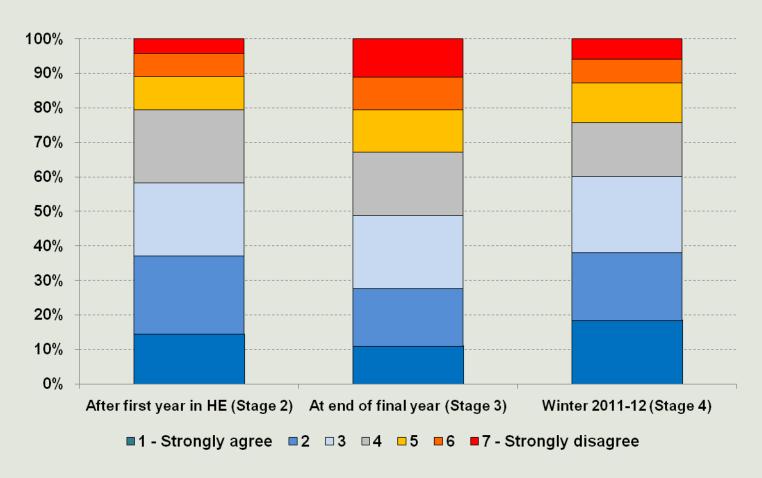


Agreement with the statement 'the skills I developed on my undergraduate course have made me more employable' at the Stage 3 and Stage 4 surveys





Changing perceptions of the extent to which course was good value for money at different stages of the survey





A new way of thinking?

Career Adaptability



Thinking about what my future will be like

Realising that today's choices shape my future

Preparing for the future

Becoming aware of the education & vocational choices

Planning how to achieve my goals

Concerned about my career

Keeping upbeat

Making decisions by myself

Taking responsibility for my actions

Sticking up for my beliefs

Counting on myself

Doing what's right for me

Exploring my surroundings

Looking for opportunities to grow as a person

Investigating options before making a choice

Observing different ways of doing things

Probing deeply into questions that I have

Becoming curious about new opportunities

Performing tasks efficiently

Taking care to do things well

Learning new skills

Working up to my ability

Overcoming obstacles

Solving problems

Concern

Control

Curiosity

Confidence



Thank you

For further information please see www.warwick.ac.uk/Futuretrack and at

www.hecsu.ac.uk

or

Contact Jane at <u>j.artess@prospects.ac.uk</u>